

tries. Even the Bulgarian Minister to Petrograd will not be expelled. He will be allowed to remain and the Russian Government will maintain relations with him as the representative of King Ferdinand.

The fact that Russia alone sent the ultimatum to Bulgaria, the Foreign Office explains, was due to a recognition by her allies of the moral leadership of the Czar's government among the Balkan peoples. The recall of the Bulgarian Minister, it was hoped, would be sufficient to convince the Bulgarian people that King Ferdinand's policy was dangerous, who would then take measures into their own hands. The next step was that the Allies will depend upon the results.

Bulgarians Demand New Ministry.

The call of the leaders of the Opposition upon King Ferdinand indicates that Russia's plan is already bearing fruit. Deputies Geshov, Dabev, Malinov, Zhanov and Stambolovski, according to the correspondent of the "New York Times," were received at the palace yesterday, where they were received first by the Crown Prince and his secretary, and afterward by the King. They demanded an immediate calling of the Chamber and the formation of a coalition ministry to safeguard the country from the course of "rash adventure" that had apparently been decided upon.

"The government's policy," said M. Malinov, the leader of the Democrats, who was the first to address the king, "is one of adventure which tends to throw Bulgaria into the arms of Germany, either by forcing a neutrality which is desired by Germany. This policy is contrary to the sentiments and interests of the country, and it is earnestly continued along these lines it will produce very serious disturbances."

M. Stambolovski, head of the Agrarian party, and very popular with the masses of Bulgarian peasants, whom he is addressing, then warned the king that the people would hold him personally responsible for any misadventure, as they had for the catastrophe of 1913. The third to speak was M. Zhanov, the leader of the Radical party, who said that the king's policy was a bitter opponent of King Ferdinand's imperialistic ambition. Looking straight into the eyes of the king, he said:

Calls Attack on Serbia Crime.

"I had sworn I would never set foot in your palace. If I come to-day it is because the interests of my country are higher than my private principles. What I have to say to your majesty can be read in this paper which I present in the name of my party."

The king took the memorandum, which was similar to that of the Agrarians, and read it in silence and then turned to M. Geshov. The fourth radical leader added his remonstrances to those of his colleagues, and asked the formation of a coalition ministry.

"Your majesty knows we do not come here to talk of harvest, but of something more interesting and more serious, namely, the policy of your majesty's government, which is in a fair way to ruin the country. At no cost can we submit to a policy of which Russia does not approve."

"If the Crown and the king will not be responsible for the consequences. We did not choose to seek out the culprit responsible for the calamity of 1913 because there are grave reasons to suppose that it was a disaster due to criminal folly. There must be no repetition of it."

"An attack by Bulgaria on Serbia, such as Premier Radoslawoff has the intention of making, and for which every one seems to be responsible, is a deliberate crime, and as such would deserve punishment."

King Ferdinand hesitated an instant at the conclusion of M. Zhanov's speech, and then clasped the deputy's hand and said: "Good! I thank you, at any rate, for the sincerity of your language. Again the king seemed to lead to a conversation about the harvest, but M. Stambolovski replied:

"This is not the moment to talk of these things. I say again that the country will not have a policy of which Russia does not approve. Before 1913 we believed you a great diplomat, but we have seen what your diplomacy brought us."

May Cost King His Head.

"You have taken advantage of all the holes in the constitution to get the direction of the country into your hands. You alone are the author of this policy, and you alone will have the responsibility of it."

The king had decided to follow the king's reply, "is the one which I consider the best and most advantageous for the country."

"It is a policy which will lead to disaster," replied the farmer, "which brings about new catastrophes and compromises not only the future of the country, but your own dynasty, and which may cost you your head."

"Do not trouble yourself about my head. It is an old one. Rather think of your own," was his scornful reply.

Turkish garrisons have been entirely withdrawn from the Bulgarian frontier as a result of the Turkish-Bulgarian agreement, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens. More than 80,000 troops have thus been relieved to aid the defense of the Dardanelles, while only a few companies have been left in the fortresses of Kirk Kilisseh, Midia and Adrianople.

The formal denial that German officers are aiding the Bulgarian army, as charged by the Allies, is contained in an official statement issued through the Bulgarian News Agency, which is as follows:

"In view of erroneous or frankly mendacious reports regarding the situation in Bulgaria we are authorized to deny in the most formal manner all these rumors; first, concerning the arrival in Sofia of German officers who are alleged to be taking a hand in the administration of the railways or the command of the army; second, concerning alleged statements of Premier Radoslawoff that along the war lines Bulgaria will receive regularly from Germany 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000).

German School League Presents It for 'Pre-eminence Services.'

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